

The uniqueness of DiaPat® Test

Diseases develop at a molecular level. They can thus be depicted by the proteome (entirety of proteins) of one urine sample through DiaPat® Test.

Blood and the filtrate of the blood, urine, carry proteins from every part of the body. 1700 liters of blood are filtered through the kidneys every 24 hours. This filtration produces around 180 liters of primary urine from which 1.5 liters are excreted from the body.

In this way, pathological alterations are depicted in a timely and comprehensive manner.

This is imperative for timely and efficacious therapeutic interventions with drugs, as these act on proteins.

The DiaPat® Technology

Only the DiaPat® technology is able to decode the information of the disease-specific proteins in body fluids such as urine. In order to reach a diagnostic conclusion based on the individual urinary proteome, up to 5 gigabyte of data are processed and compared to validated clinical patterns of up to several hundreds of protein biomarkers. These disease specific proteins are identified for the first time using the DiaPat method and are diagnostically most precise.

The DiaPat® DN-PROteom Test for diabetic nephropathy includes 273 biomarkers / proteins. With this DiaPat® -Test all these diseases-specific proteins can be identified and resulted in such high diagnostic accuracy.

Scientific proof for the DiaPat®-Tests:

- 70 clinical trials
- 200 scientific publications in leading journals
- Over 65 collaborated university hospitals with 500 world-renowned scientists

Overview

DiaPat® DN-PROteom Test

Early diagnosis of renal dysfunctions in the case of diabetes

Assessment of the health status

The heart attack risk is four to six times higher for people suffering from diabetes. Particularly silent infarcts are dangerous: because of the missing symptoms, significant therapy success is nearly impossible. The scarred heart muscle shortens the life expectancy drastically.

Therefore, we strongly recommend the combination

DN-PROteom + KardiOM Test

To receive further information about products and prices, please call our hotline 0511 – 554744 44 or visit our website.

Contact:

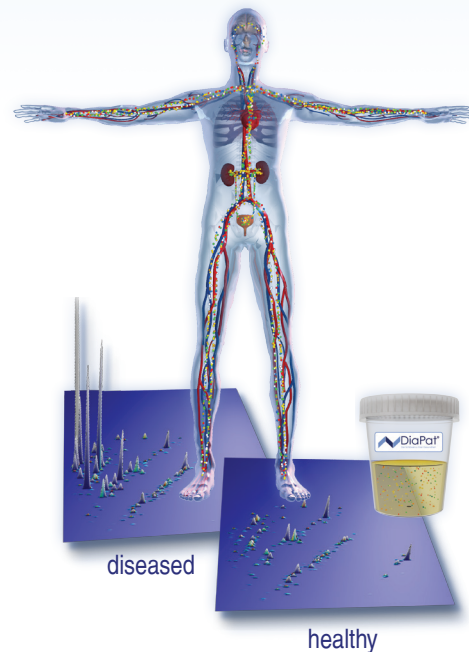
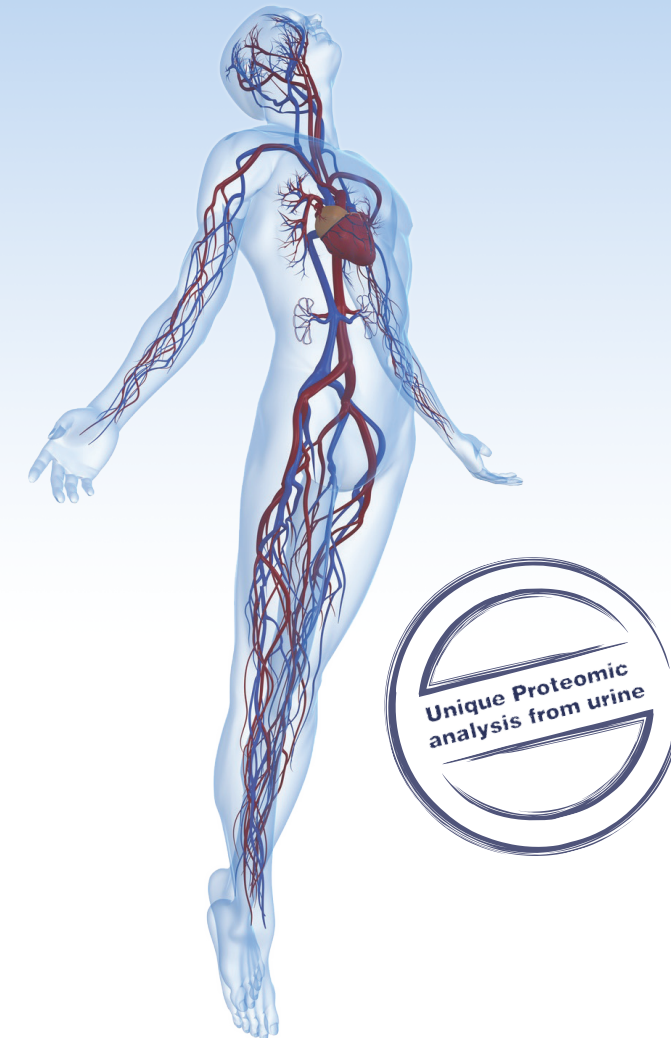
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DN-PROteom Test

Early detection of kidney diseases in diabetic patients



DiaPat®
the key to your health

The significant advantage of DiaPat®

Chronic diseases of the cardiovascular or renal system are usually slowly progressing and unrecognized until later stages. This considerably shortens the life expectancy.

The DiaPat® DN-Proteom Test is a novel method, which uses a 273 biomarker panel to accurately diagnose renal dysfunctions, like the diabetic nephropathy (DN), at an early stage.

The DiaPat® Tests enable a precise and early detection of diseases on a molecular level, on which all diseases develop. This has a substantial impact on an effective treatment with medications, because drugs only act upon the molecular level - on proteins. For the first time, by using the DiaPat® DN-Proteom Test, diseases can be detected in a very early stage, making them effectively treatable:

Symbiosis of diagnostics and therapy

- Drugs act upon the molecular level - on proteins.
- The proteome analysis of DiaPat® DN-PROteom Test depict the molecular development of a disease through 273 disease associated proteins.
- The molecular diagnostics of DiaPat® enables an early and successful treatment of renal and cardiovascular diseases.
- DiaPat® enables an individual adjustment to the therapy (monitoring / choice of treatment)

Dangers of diabetes

A diabetic nephropathy damages progressively the function of tissue. Therefore the kidney produces less and less urine. In its terminal stage, this life-threatening disease can only be treated through regular dialysis or a kidney transplantation. The decreasing renal function increases significantly the risk of death.

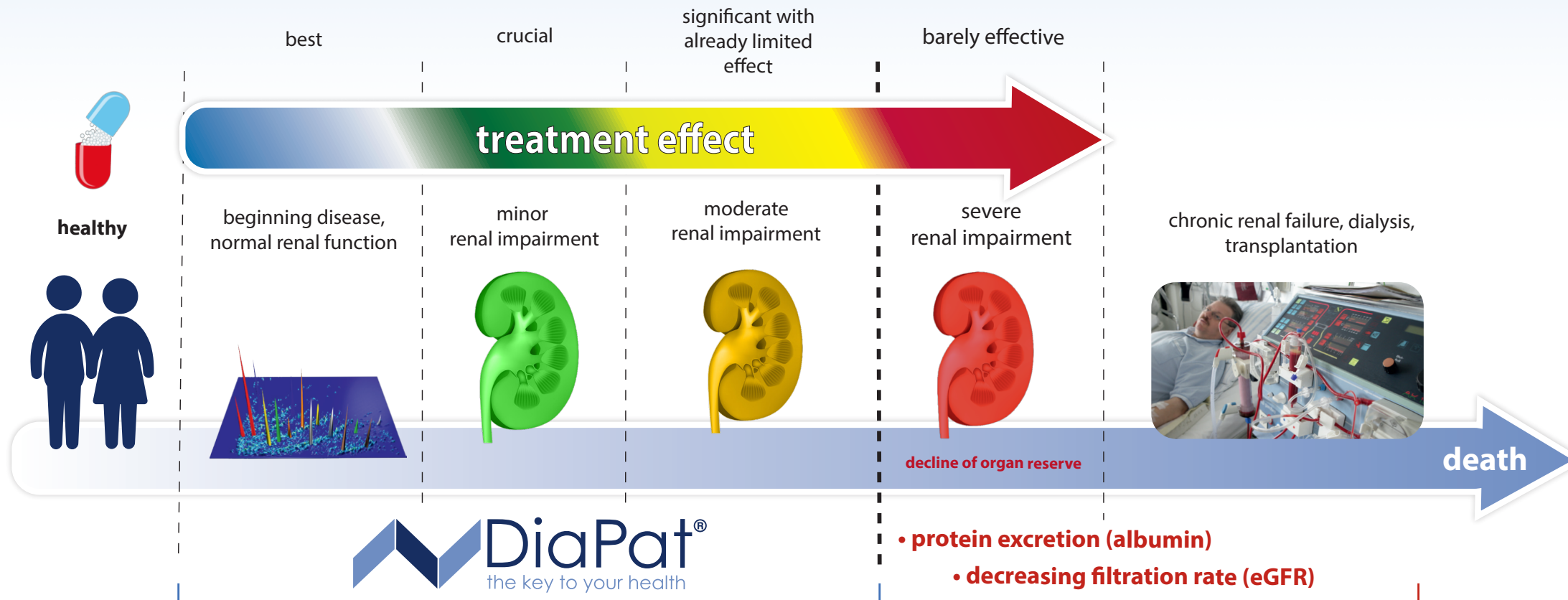
30% to 40% of all people suffering from diabetes will develop diabetic nephropathy over the years.

Common Detection of diabetic nephropathy

So far, the renal dysfunction of diabetics, the diabetic nephropathy, is diagnosed through analysis of a single protein (albumin) in the urine and by measuring the decreasing filtration rate of the kidneys (glomerular filtration rate - GFR-reduction).

If these tests show a renal dysfunction, 60% of the kidneys are already damaged and the organ reserve is used up. Due to the rapid progression of disease, a massive damage to the kidneys occurs.

Symbiosis of diagnostics and therapy through DiaPat®



60 % of the kidney is destroyed (organ reserve)

